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7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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12 MATTHEW SMITH, PKA MATT  
HEART,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 SUMMIT ENTERTAINMENT, LLC,  
16

17 Defendant.

Case No. 13-mc-80104 JSW (JSC)

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
COMPEL (Dkt. No. 1)**

18 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS  
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21 Plaintiff Matthew Smith sued Defendant Summit Entertainment, LLC in Ohio federal  
22 court arising out of Summit's submission of a "takedown notice" for a video Smith had posted  
23 on YouTube. Summit now moves to compel non-party Google, Inc. to produce discovery  
24 regarding its preparation of an affidavit in the Ohio litigation. After carefully considering the  
25 parties' submissions, and having had the benefit of oral argument on June 27, 2013, Summit's  
26 motion is denied. The discovery Summit seeks is not reasonably likely to lead to the  
27 discovery of information relevant to the Ohio lawsuit.  
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**BACKGROUND**

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2 In 2010 Smith uploaded a song entitled “Eternal Knight” to YouTube and other online  
3 services. Summit subsequently submitted Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”) takedown  
4 notices to those services, including YouTube, alleging that the video infringed  
5 Summit’s intellectual property rights. In response, YouTube removed the video. A few  
6 months later, Smith sued Summit in Ohio federal court for a violation of section 512(f) of the  
7 DMCA. Smith alleges that his video does not violate any of Summit’s rights and that Summit  
8 knowingly misrepresented that the video infringed.

9 Summit subsequently served a subpoena on Google seeking documents on various  
10 topics, including Summit’s takedown request to YouTube. After various meet and confer  
11 efforts, Google ultimately stated that it would not produce any documents in response to the  
12 subpoena. Several months later, at a deposition of a Summit witness, Smith produced an  
13 affidavit from Google with a caption from the Ohio litigation regarding YouTube’s takedown  
14 policies and procedures (“the Affidavit”). Attached to the Affidavit was a copy of the  
15 takedown notice submitted by Summit to YouTube.

16 “In order to find out why Google had apparently had a change-of-heart, and to  
17 determine what was said between Google and Smith, Summit served a second deposition and  
18 documents subpoena on Google.” (Dkt. No. 1 at 6.) Among other topics, Summit sought  
19 testimony regarding the creation of the Affidavit and all communications between Google and  
20 Smith regarding the Affidavit. In response to the subpoena, Google produced 133 pages of  
21 documents, including documents evidencing communications between Smith’s counsel and  
22 Google. Prior to the production of the Affidavit and the documents, Summit had been  
23 unaware of any communications between Google and Smith.

24 Google also produced its employee Debra Tucker for a 30(b)(6) deposition. Ms.  
25 Tucker signed the Affidavit attesting to Google’s policies and procedures. At her deposition,  
26 however, Ms. Tucker was unable to testify as to any communications between Smith and  
27 Google or the creation of the Affidavit. Summit now seeks to compel Google to produce a  
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1 witness competent to testify as to (1) the creation of the Affidavit, and (2) communications  
2 between Smith and Google regarding the Affidavit and the production of documents.

### 3 **DISCUSSION**

4 “Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to  
5 any party’s claim or defense. . . . For good cause, the court may order discovery of any matter  
6 relevant to the subject matter involved in the action. Relevant information need not be  
7 admissible at the trial if the discovery appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery  
8 of admissible evidence.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b). Summit has failed to persuade the Court that  
9 the discovery it seeks is relevant to any claim or defense in the Ohio litigation. Its only  
10 argument appears to be that it is entitled to explore why Google assisted Smith and not  
11 Summit. But Summit has failed to explain why such “onesidedness” matters. In response to  
12 a question from the Court at oral argument, Summit conceded that it does not have a good  
13 faith belief that anything in the Affidavit is inaccurate; thus, there is no reason to impeach  
14 Google’s testimony. Moreover, Summit does not contend that at the 30(b)(6) deposition  
15 Google refused to answer questions regarding its policies and procedures, information which  
16 is arguably relevant to the underlying litigation.

17 It may be true that Summit will have to present the evidence regarding Google’s  
18 policies and procedures that it deems important via deposition transcript rather than Affidavit,  
19 but why does that matter? There is no rule of which this Court is aware that requires a court  
20 to give more weight to evidence in an affidavit than in a deposition. Summit also complains  
21 that Google will appear as a neutral party when in fact it took sides. But Summit has the  
22 evidence it needs to argue that Google refused to assist Summit while at the same time it  
23 cooperated with Smith. In any event, in the end Summit has still failed to explain how such  
24 “bias” has any relevance to the material issues in the lawsuit. Accordingly, Summit’s motion  
25 to compel is DENIED.

### 26 **CONCLUSION**

27 As the discovery Summit seeks is not relevant to any claim or defense in the Ohio  
28 lawsuit, Summit’s motion to compel is DENIED. Any objections to this Order must be filed

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with the district court judge within 14 days of service of this Order. If no such objections are filed, the Clerk is directed to close the case.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: June 27, 2013

  
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JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE